

Incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the transportation and public utilities industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in Table 3.

- The incidence rate (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the transportation and public utilities industry division in Missouri in 2002 was 206.1.
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri transportation and public utilities in 2002. The incidence rate was 99.6.
- Trunk was the part of body affected with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in transportation and public utilities in 2002 at 64.3.
- Floor, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in transportation and public utilities in 2002 at 45.7.
- Overexertion was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in transportation and public utilities in 2002 with a rate of 48.4.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and the transportation and public utilities industry division, Missouri, private industry, 2002

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	Transportation and Public Utilities
Total:	142.8	206.1
Nature of injury, illness:		
Sprains, strains	67.2	99.6
Party of body affected:		
Trunk	47.8	64.3
Source of injury, illness:		
Floor, ground surfaces	27.4	45.7
Event or exposure:		
Overexertion	37.2	48.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2002

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There was a decrease in the total recordable case injury and illness incidence rate in the transportation and public utilities industry division from 2001 to 2002 in Missouri private industry. The incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in transportation and public utilities industries by case types are shown in Table 1.

- The injury and illness incidence rate for the transportation and public utilities industry division decreased to 5.8 injuries and illnesses (per 100 full-time workers) in 2002, down from 6.8 in 2001. The incidence rate of 5.8 in the transportation and public utilities industry division was less than the total case incidence rate of 6.0 for Missouri private industry in 2002.
- The incidence rate of total cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction in transportation and public utilities in 2002 in Missouri was 3.2; the incidence rate for cases with days away from work was 2.1; the incidence rate for cases with job transfer or restriction was 1.1; and the incidence rate for other recordable cases was 2.6.
- Transportation by air (SIC 45) was the industry within the transportation and public utilities industry division with the highest injury and illness total case incidence rate in Missouri in 2002 at 13.5 (per 100 full-time workers).

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the transportation and public utilities industry division by case types, Missouri, private industry, 2002

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry ⁵		6.0	3.0	1.4	1.6	3.0
Transportation and public utilities ⁶		5.8	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.6
Railroad transportation ⁶	40	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	6.4	3.7	2.6	1.1	2.7
Transportation by air	45	13.5	8.2	4.0	4.2	5.2
Transportation services	47	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.8
Communications	48	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.0
Telephone communications	481	2.0	1.2	1.2	(⁷)	0.8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	6.4	3.3	2.2	1.1	3.1
Electric services	491	4.8	2.8	2.1	0.7	2.0

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified. - Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Table 2 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the transportation and public utilities industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002.

- In 2002, there were 3,207 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the transportation and public utilities industry division.
- Most (74.2 percent) of the injured workers were men.
- Workers aged 35 to 44 was the age category with the most (30.1 percent) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002 in the transportation and public utilities industry division. Workers aged 45 to 54 years was the age category with the second most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupation with the most (60.4 percent) occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002.
- The length of service with employer category with the most (35.4 percent) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002 was 1 year to 5 years.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and the transportation and public utilities industry division, Missouri, private industry, 2002

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Transportation and Public Utilities
Total:	26,802	3,207
Sex:		
Men	17,192	2,378
Women	9,530	749
Age:		
35 to 44	8,317	964
Occupation:		
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,801	1,936
Length of service with employer:		
1 year to 5 years	9,937	1,136

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.